

Transformed

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION
R 1716

BUILDING MATERIALS

DETERMINATION OF CALORIFIC POTENTIAL

1st EDITION

October 1971

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1716, *Building materials – Determination of calorific potential*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire tests on building materials and structures*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1716, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in October 1968. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Spain
France
Germany
Greece

India
Iran
Israel
Italy
Korea, Rep. of
Netherlands
Norway
Poland

Portugal
Romania
South Africa, Rep. of
Sweden
Turkey
U.A.R.
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

The following Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft :

Australia
New Zealand

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

BUILDING MATERIALS

DETERMINATION OF CALORIFIC POTENTIAL

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation specifies a test method for the determination of the calorific potential of building materials.

NOTE. – For materials containing metals, the calorific potential does not always represent the fire load.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 *Gross calorific potential.* The amount of heat released by the complete combustion of a unit of mass of the material. The gross calorific potential has a different value according to whether combustion takes place under constant pressure or constant volume. The gross calorific potential determined under constant volume is considered in this ISO Recommendation.
- 2.2 *Net calorific potential.* The gross calorific potential reduced by the latent heat of vaporization released by the water condensed in the bomb after combustion, i.e. the water formed by the combustion of the hydrogen present in the material, and the water corresponding to the moisture content of the material or the water of crystallization present in the material or both.